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"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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JUDGE MACK WILL RUN FAR BEHIND HIS TICKET

AGAINST THE POLICE!

Did Averbuch's Tribe of Anarchists Believe that They Could Kill the Chief of Police

And that the "Uplifters" of Chicago, Like Mack, Addams and Hirsch,

Would Raise a Fund to Set Them Free? Do Labor Haters Love Anarchy?

These Questions Are Suggested by an Able Article in the Chicago Daily News.

The Fund, Said to Have Been Raised by Mack, Addams, Etc., Pure Philanthropy, Of Course!

The following article appeared in the Chicago Daily News of Saturday, May 8, 1909:

"A translation of what purports to be a copy of a letter written in Russian by Lazarus Averbuch the morning before he went to the home of Chief Shippy, March 2, 1898, containing the phrase 'in an hour from now I am going to revenge myself on Shippy' was given out today by Assistant Chief of Police Schuetzler. The action in making public the document with the intention of settling for all time the motives of the young man in visiting the chief's home followed the exclusive publication in the Daily News yesterday of Chief Shippy's declaration for the first time that a judge and other persons of influence in Chicago raised a fund to pay lawyers in an endeavor to show that he was not justified in slaying Averbuch.

The letter of Averbuch was written to the editor of a Russian anarchist publication.

Reprints Document in Full.

The editor reprints it in full, prefacing the document with an explanation of his close personal acquaintance with Averbuch, whom he calls "Jeremiah" instead of "Lazarus," as he was known here. The editor indignantly refutes any assertion that Averbuch was not an anarchist.

The article intended to clear up the point which caused the private investigation of the shooting, to which the Daily News called attention yesterday, was printed in Buntal, which is Russian for the Rioter, the title of the paper. Under its title is the explanation in Russian—"The official organ of the Russian anarchist-communists." Two quotations from Bakunin, a Russian anarchist, who died several years ago—"Spirit of Destruction, Spirit of Insurrection"—also adorn the title page.

It was in the January number of this year that the Averbuch article appeared. Though the magazine circulates in Russia and among the anarchists of that nationality, it is not printed there, so strict is the surveillance of the secret police. It is supposed to be printed in Switzerland, near the French border. Its editor's name also is concealed, except to members of the society, so it is asserted.

Translation of the Article.

A translation of the Russian article as made by Detective Make Mills of Assistant Chief Schuetzler's office and as given out by the police authorities today is as follows:

"NEWS FROM CHICAGO.

"JEREMIAH AVERBUCH.

"In the anarchistic press appears an article that Averbuch, who was killed by the chief of Chicago police, Shippy, was not an anarchist, but an unemployed who asked for alms.

"I will not go into the worthiness of that article. I take it that my duty is to announce that Averbuch was an anarchist and to prove the above I print below the letter sent by him to me. If I should judge a man not only by the acts that he has already done, but also by what he was going to do,

MACK'S "QUIET" RECORD

The Chicago Daily News Makes Inquiry Into It with Somewhat Startling Results.

Rich Divorcees Find Separations Can Be Had with Neatness and Dispatch.

The Vulgar Press and the Somewhat More Vulgar Public Are Not Consulted.

The Court Clerks Hush Matters Up So that Marriages May Be Rent Asunder

Without Publicity, and One Case Is Quoted as Squelched "Because Judge Mack Says So."

The following article on Judge Mack and his court methods, appeared in the Chicago Daily News of Monday, April 26, 1909:

"Light was shed to-day by investigators for the Daily News on the methods of the suppression of divorce cases. The investigation was prompted by a 'quiet' divorce granted by Judge Julian W. Mack to Mrs. Ashbell Newell, wife of the superintendent of the Mexican Central Railway, last Tuesday. It disclosed perfect 'team work' on the part of the persons interested in, keeping the curious ears of the public from listening to any of the queer incidents of the former Chicago clubman's reputed experiences, with certain senators, in the City of Mexico.

"Indiscretions with these women were charged by Mrs. Newell, who hurried to Chicago from Pass Christian, Miss., and after seventeen minutes of court appearance, returned to the balm, climate with a divorce decree in her traveling bag.

"The investigators learned that while 'no understanding' existed between Judge Mack and Attorney Frederick Herman Gade, Mrs. Newell's brother-in-law, to try the suit when the courtroom was devoid of prying eyes of the sensational-seeking public, Mr. Gade had personally approached the chief clerk of the Circuit Court and asked to have the case suppressed, because 'Judge Mack had said so.' While Attorney Gade declared he had had 'no previous appointment,' as to when the case was to be heard, he admitted that he was unusually 'fortunate' in having the case tried in open court when no reporters happened to be present.

"Circuit Court Clerk Bidwill denied that the files in the case had been suppressed by him.

"Judge Mack, Attorney Gade and Circuit Clerk Bidwill were interrogated on various phases of the divorce proceedings brought out by the Newell case. Judge Mack replied as follows:

"Q.—Do your court rules provide for divorce hearings, during the noon hour? A.—This divorce hearing was held a few minutes after 12 o'clock, and not after the adjournment of court. The statement that it was held after the noon adjournment until because court, it is true that I came out at 12:30 p. m. It is true that I came out of chambers where I had been hearing a case, which I had just concluded.

"Q.—Are you aware that the Circuit Court Clerk's office is notorious for such things as the secret Newell divorce affair? A.—No.

"Q.—Do you deem it in consonance with the American idea of a free and open court that such a hearing should be allowed? A.—A hearing during the regular court hours, when the public can be present, is all right. Hearings outside of court hours are not.

"Attorney Gade replied as follows:

"Q.—Do you regard being a party to such an unusual divorce hearing thoroughly ethical, from a legal standpoint? A.—In this particular case, yes.

"Q.—How much did you pay, if anything, to the Circuit Court Clerk's office to have the Newell divorce files suppressed? A.—Absolutely nothing.

"Q.—Did you have any private appointment, with Judge Mack after the noon-hour hearing? A.—No, I went to Judge Mack's courtroom at 10 a. m., to inquire what the condition of his calendar was that forenoon. I was told the judge was hearing a case in chambers, and that he would probably be through by 12 o'clock. At that time I came in and happened to find the judge disengaged and he most obligingly agreed to hear the case, if it were a short matter, as I informed him. We began presenting the testimony and we were simply fortunate that no reporters were present. Of course, Mrs. Newell is my sister-in-law and I acted for her, and sought to save her as much publicity in an unpleasant affair as I could. She had never been in court in her life and was glad to be saved the embarrassment of a crowded courtroom.

"Attorney Gade came down here and asked me to suppress this suit; he declared that Judge Mack had said we could suppress it," said Louis Hutt, chief clerk of the Circuit Court. "I told Mr. Gade we could not suppress the suit—that it was not our practice."

"The files proving the team work of the lawyers in the case tell the following tale:

"Mrs. Newell's bill filed, at 11:13 a. m.

"Newell's answer filed at 11:18 a. m.

"Mrs. Newell's replication filed, at 11:19 a. m.

"The divorce hearing, according to the best information obtainable, was started at 12:05 p. m., and ended at 12:22 p. m., so that less than an hour elapsed before the case, passed through the ordinary slow and cumbersome course of court machinery.

"It was learned that frequently cases are suppressed in the offices of the clerks of the courts, and that judges occasionally hear cases outside of court hours. To these methods of slandering publicity were added some of the tricks of divorce lawyers who, mispell their clients' names and after a divorce is granted file an amended bill giving the correction."

William Lorimer has been elected United States Senator from Illinois by the votes of a collection of bi-partisan freaks. The Eagle supported Albert J. Hopkins and would do so again. At the same time it is glad in one way that his election is a triumph over the "advice" and threats of the degenerate daily press of Chicago, which has its hands out for every trust back door and which is looked upon with withering contempt by the people. It is getting to be a maxim in Chicago that whatever you see in the trust press is wrong, and on that account, if for no other reason, Lorimer's election pleases everybody.

Judge Mack, it is said by a friend of his, in a letter to the Inter Ocean on Wednesday, "does not even own his home." Well, for a man who has been holding a \$10,000 job for six years and who claims to have had a large law practice for several years before, we do not look upon this as greatly to Mack's credit. If true, it only proves that he draws a big salary from real estate taxes levied upon others, towards which he does not contribute.

A STORY ABOUT MACK

They Kept Jane Addams Busy Writing Checks for the Uplifters of Rudowitz Affair.

While the Kind Judge and Others Got Checks, Rudowitz Is Penniless.

The Best Story on Mack During the Campaign Published by the Inter Ocean.

This Bears Out Father Curry's Address on Settlement Workers and Other Anarchist Fanciers.

The Funds, Said to Have Been Raised by Mack, Addams, Etc., Pure Charity, Of Course!

The following article appeared in the Chicago Inter Ocean of Tuesday, May 25, 1909:

"With the discovery yesterday that Christian Rudowitz, the political refugee, is again walking the streets of Chicago searching for work there came to light the interesting inside history of how the funds raised to carry on the fight against the Lithuanian's extradition to the land of the Czar were spent.

It is a curious story of how a fund of approximately \$700, which came in nickels and dimes from the rank and file of the Socialists and anarchists of the country, was spent largely in rigging up the spot light that was played for several weeks with such dazzling effect upon the leaders of the gentle uplift.

As a pathetic minor note there is also the story of the Chicago Daily Socialist and how it has been set floundering around in the rough and heartless breakers of financial distress largely because of the bills that have been saddled onto it as a result of exploiting the uplifters in connection with the Rudowitz affair.

Rudowitz Got Only \$35.

From the records of the Political Refugees' League it became known yesterday that all Rudowitz has ever received in actual money at the hands of the uplifters and settlement house workers, who shook the atmosphere of the whole country recently with their oratorical efforts in his behalf, was \$35. The rest of the \$700 which was raised for the so-called "defense fund" was largely eaten up in making stenographic reports of the speeches of Rabbi Hirsch, Walter L. Fisher, Graham Taylor, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Judge Julian W. Mack, Raymond Robins and others who participated in the series of "protest meetings" that were held at the time the fight was being made against sending the refugee back to Russia.

These stenographically reported and neatly typewritten speeches were dispatched with quick, business-like promptness to the newspapers, thus avoiding all danger of anything intercepting the limelight which was beating upon the high brow leaders of the movement.

History of the Case.

The story as it was told is like this:

The defense of Rudowitz was begun by the Pousen defense conference of New York, which called in Clarence S. Darrow as attorney.

Later the work of defending the refugee before United States Commissioner Foote was authorized by the Political Refugees' League, a Socialist organization founded for the purpose. Meetings were held in many halls and theaters. Among these was a meeting in the Colonial Theater on December 17, another in the International Theater and one in the Seventh Regiment Armory. With the exception of the first meeting the Socialists paid the hall rent.

The meeting in the Colonial is the bone of contention which started the factional fight between the uplifters and the Socialists. According to the statements of the Socialists and of a representative of the uplifters yesterday this meeting was not held under the auspices of the Political Refugees' League, although the bills were sent to it for payment.

The meeting is said to have been held by the citizens' committee organized by Judge Julian W. Mack and others at Hull House February 3 for the purpose. Before the meeting the city was covered with advertising and a battery of court reporters engaged to take verbatim reports of the speeches of the uplifters and rush them out to the papers. Bills were incurred for printing also.

When these were sent to the Political Refugees' League for payment a storm of protest arose, but was finally quieted by Dr. Miriam Yampolski, an anarchist, who moved that one giving Judge Julian W. Mack a check for \$75 be paid.

In all the publicity expense of the Colonial meeting is said to have run up to \$176.

Socialists Foot Bills.

During the time that Judge Mack was preparing his speech he was supplied with advance proofs of the review of the case by Dean Wigmore of Northwestern University law school. The proofs were supplied by the Daily Socialist at his request. The expense was borne by the Daily Socialist.

Clarence S. Darrow caused many protests by sending the bill for his stenographer's services to the Refugees' League for settlement.

Mr. Darrow's stenographer is Miss Isabel McLean, who is a Socialist. She was the only one connected with the case to reduce her bill materially. She lopped off nearly \$200.

Judge Julian W. Mack received two or more checks from Miss Jane Addams while she was treasurer of the league. One was for \$75 and the other for \$40.

Emery S. Walker, an attorney, who claims to have dragged the uplift into the affair, presented a bill for about \$75 as stenographer's expenses. In this bill the stenographers charged not only for their work but for the time they were there.

Charles Cheney Hyde, expert in international law, received a check or two. One of them was for \$33.

During the excitement over the case the organization of the Political Refugees' League was changed three times. At the time the case started these were the officers of the league:

Patrick I. Riordan, president; Gustave T. Fraenkel, secretary, and J. O. Bental, treasurer, all of whom are Socialists.

In December the organization changed, just before the Colonial Theater meeting, to include these officers:

Phillip Angsten, president; Miss Isabel McLean, vice president; Raymond Robins, secretary, and Miss Jane Addams treasurer. Miss Addams signed the checks for stenographic and other service.

As soon as Rudowitz was freed from the clutches of the Czar the uplift

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